Every good treatise on general surgery contains exhaustive chapters on surgical principles, technique, and bacteriology, all of which Dr. Wharton's book also touches on, and there are endless special works dealing with every department in detail.

The Doctor has chosen to include in his present work 156 pages—a third of the volume—devoted to special surgery,—major amputations, excision of joints, operations on nerves, surgery of the gastro-intestinal tract, and other operations in no way to be included under minor surgery, making the book in reality a surgical digest.

Is it not pertinent, then, to ask of this its reason for being under such a title?

There is no need to criticise the substance or workmanship. The work is that of a thorough master of his craft,—careful, conservative, and painstaking. The expression is clear and concise, the illustrations appropriate, and the subject thoroughly modernized.

HENRY GOODWIN WEBSTER.

THE AMERICAN YEAR-BOOK OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, being a Yearly Digest of Scientific Progress and Authoritative Opinion in all Branches of Medicine and Surgery, under the general editorial charge of GEORGE M. GOULD, M.D. SURGERY. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Company, 1902.

Again the surgical volume of this work is submitted for review, and we find it expanded in scope and increased in excellence. The enlargement of the article on General Surgery is especially noteworthy. This section is not only a reasonably complete digest of the year's literature, but is excellently classified, and presented in a readable manner. So abundant is the material gathered from reports of advanced surgery along novel lines that the reader is given an impressive demonstration of the magnificent development of the science. Nor are old lines forgotten.

This portion of the work is exceedingly valuable for reference reading and interesting as an index of surgical progress.

The divisions which are concerned with Obstetrics and Gynæcology are fully written, and summarize many works of great worth. One is here given a group of varying opinions concerning the value of spinal analgesia by cocaine during labor. The recorded advancements in pelvic surgery are largely in the line of refinements of technique. Orthopædic surgery is treated briefly, evidently because of a paucity of material. Ophthalmology and otology are treated comprehensively, and new work for the relief of nasal and laryngeal lesions is capably reviewed. The anatomical chapter tells of some new histological studies, a little new nomenclature, and many anomalies.

The volume is of great value for ready reference to one concerned with the more important recent advances in the departments of which it treats.

CHARLES H. GOODRICH.

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